

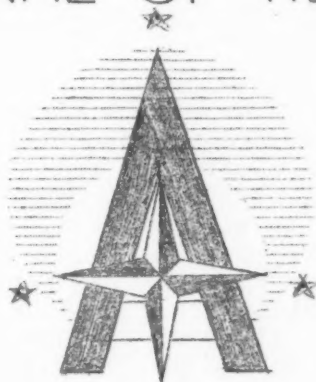
ATLANTIS

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PUSHING THE THRESHOLD OF HISTORY BACK

For many years the orthodox minded have criticised the exponents of the theory of Atlantis, by saying that there are no historical traces of civilisation earlier than that of Mesopotamia, which was too late to have any bearing on the matter.

However, Mr. Zaki Saad, the Director of Excavations for the Egyptian Government, who has been working at Heluan near Cairo on a site for the last seven years, has unearthed proof that the 1st Dynasty of Egypt had been preceded by at least 1000 years of stable and civilised government. Not only this but he has also found graves dating back to at least 7500 years ago, the final dates presumably awaiting checking by the radio active carbon process. The official publication of these papers will be made in the not too distant future.

The effect of these discoveries will be to narrow considerably the gap separating the date of the termination of the Atlantean culture and that of the beginning of its first known successor.

In the same manner, in spite of the reluctance of Christianity, Judaism and Islam to accept them, the eventual translation of the Dead Sea Scrolls will clarify to a marked extent not only the inter relationship of the pre Christian and the Hebraic Faiths in the period from B.C. 500 onwards, but will also provide a firmer basis for the evaluation of the early historical records of the region.

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THE CANALS ON MARS

(L.C. Suggars)

On the 11th September, 1956, the planet Mars will come closer to the Earth than it has done for 25 years. Even so it will still be 35,400,000 miles away (1), but across this vast distance the astronomers of the world will strain every endeavour to solve some of its surface mysteries including the existence of the canals or otherwise.

The "canals on Mars", who has not heard of this magic phrase? A phrase that is a source of embarrassment to some astronomers, and a joy to the daily press when it is hard up for news. What is it that makes these canals such an object of controversy?

To appreciate this question, one must go back to the years 1877 when Giovanni Schiaparelli detected the first lines on its surface. These he called by the word "canali", which was quickly turned by various people into the Anglo-Saxon word "canals", and it has stuck ever since. This adherence was furthered by the observations of the famous American astronomer Percival Lowell who discovered a great number of these lines; many apparently radiating from the Martian polar caps. On account of the straightness of the lines (some are hundreds of miles long) and the frequent crossing of one line by another, Lowell asserted that they were artificial and hence canals constructed by intelligent beings. The purpose of the canals, he argued, was to collect water for irrigation purposes from the melting snow caps at each succeeding summer and spring. As any large telescope shows the arid surface which is such a feature of the Martian landscape, there was no need to argue why the water was so necessary for intelligent life on Mars.

As the canals would have to be several miles wide in order to be seen in the telescopes available to Lowell in 1894, his supporters said that it was the vegetation growing along the banks of the canals that was actually seen and not the water itself, or as Omar says:-

"..... some strip of herbage strown, that divides the desert from the sown".

At the junction where one canal crosses another, Lowell often observed a blob and this he called an oasis. These blobs are of importance to later remarks and should be noted on the diagram printed with this article.

Needless to say opponents of Lowell were soon on his track and, however hard and long they looked through their telescopes, they could not see any sign of lines or canals. As a result they declared the whole thing hooey or used similar words current at that time. Others said they could see the lines but that this was an optical illusion. The marks they contended were actually a series of dots or dashes which appeared to form a continuous line due to imperfect seeing.

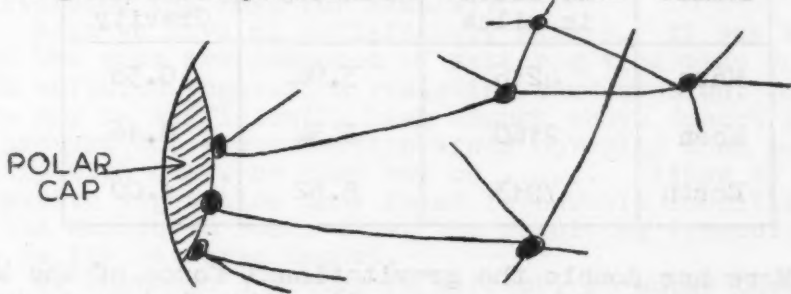
Strange to relate the situation has remained much the same ever since. Astronomers of high integrity and observational ability have declared they have, or they have not, seen the canals over years of observation.

What is the mystery? Are they there or are they not?

It is now agreed that under the most perfect viewing conditions some lines can be seen on the surface. Perfect viewing entails a perfectly steady and transparent atmosphere on both the Earth and on Mars. Such an occasion is a rarity and the view seen, though caught by the eye, is too fleeting to be caught by a camera, or at least it was too fleeting until the construction of the 200 inch telescope on Mount Palomar. Here the Americans have an instrument capable of catching by cinematography that elusive and perfect view when Mars is at its closest to the Earth. Hence, the great importance of September, 1956.

In the meantime a theory has been advanced by Clyde Tombaugh, (the discoverer of the planet Pluto), that deserves consideration. This theory points out the similarity between the Moon's craters and their rays and the blobs or oases of Mars with their radiating canals.

In the limitations imposed by the reproduction of this magazine, it has not been possible to give a map of the canals and oases of Mars as seen by Lowell or a map of the Moon's craters with rays, but the diagram below gives an impression of the Martian scene.



The great crater of Tycho on the Moon with its tremendously long radiating rays is a well known feature of the lunar landscape. These rays travel in a straight line over hill, dale and plain and obviously continue on the other (the unseen) side of the Moon. It is surmised that they are the result of a very large meteor striking the Moon and thus creating the crater of Tycho whilst the resultant splash of the debris thrown up from the crater, is the cause of the rays. The absence of lunar atmosphere together with the low force of gravity at the Moon's surface account for the tremendous distance over which the debris was thrown.

When we consider could such an impact account for the craters and lines on Mars, a similarity between the Lunar and Martian physical conditions are at once apparent. Mars has a low gravitational force at its surface and though, unlike the Moon, it has an atmosphere, this is now very tenuous, however it was possibly more dense in the very distant past.

Another point of similarity is the great quantity of craters at the Moon's poles, and Lowell's contention that the greatest number of oases are at the Martian poles, i.e. the point from which the canals seem to radiate in the greatest numbers.

Having examined the diagram it is natural to ask "why has Mars so many more rays than the Moon?" It is believed that the following data gives a partial answer:-

Name	Diameter in miles	Density	Surface Gravity
Mars	4216	3.94	0.38
Moon	2160	3.34	0.16
Earth	7913	5.52	1.00

Mars has double the gravitational force of the Moon and as a consequence has naturally attracted more great meteors. In a similar way the Earth, no doubt, attracted a greater proportion millions of years ago.

In those days the debris of the solar system circulating between all the orbits of the planets must have been larger in size and very much denser than it is today - especially in the region between Mars and Jupiter where so many of the tiny planets now exist. The planets swept up the large meteors or planetismals as time progressed leaving the orbits more or less clear of all except dust and those tiny planets like Hermes, Eros, Adonis, etc. Our own Earth must have received a terrific bombardment but so many meteors would fall into the sea leaving no visible trace while others would scar the surface until obliterated by millions of years of rain, frost, glaciers and sunshine. A remorseless grinding down of the mountains and building up of the plains. On Mars a similar action would take place but on nothing like the same scale as it possesses no seas and little or no water in its atmosphere. Nevertheless the mountains, if they existed, are gone and the arid deserts must have filled, as they are still filling, the hollows and the craters. Not

for Mars today the deep craters of the Moon with hard, sharp edges, but craters filled with dust and sand, and others whose edges are almost obliterated. Astronomers can sometimes see Martian dust storms so the next question asked is naturally "Why has the dust not obliterated the rays (or canals)?"

Here we have no satisfactory answer. It may be that the rays are composed of matter giving rise to dark coloured vegetation resisting sand erosion, or the rays may be sufficiently high enough above desert level to prevent the light Martian winds covering them permanently with dust, or they may be "lines of primitive vegetation that found favourable conditions in the shattered rocks along the resulting fractures..." (2) due to the meteoric impact.

If Tombaugh's theory is correct, it shows once again the common design of our solar system.

- (1) Astronomy for Everyman (J.M. Dent & Sons)
- (2) The National Geographic Magazine, Sept '55

<p>THE POLES, PROPHETS AND PYRAMIDS by Firth Scott</p>
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Chapter II
(continued)

THE CULT OF THE DRAGON

Pole of the Ecliptic

A comparison between these sketches and the following two taken from Stuart's book can scarcely lead to other conclusion than that the writhing serpents on the Scottish Stones are symbolic representations of the polar constellation at the time the designs were carved.



Ballutheron



Newtown, Garioch

This conclusion becomes clearer when the two examples are compared one with the other and closely analysed.

A preliminary observation is the opposite directions in which the heads are pointing.

In their journey round the pole the circumpolar constellations do, when viewed from the earth, vary considerably in their group contour. Star observers at the date postulated for these Scottish stones, and for long afterwards, reproduced the form of constellations as they appeared in the heavens and not as modern astronomers project them. The form, position, and direction of any prehistoric star emblem must therefore be governing factors in any attempt to interpret their significance and chronology.

The "sceptre" appears with each example, but while it is entirely below the serpent in the one, the diagonal cuts the head end of the serpent in the other. Further, the terminals of the former are definitely headed with the point of the ascending limb more emphasised than that of the descending, while the latter has both terminals blunted.

If the two circumpolar constellations, the Dragon and Hercules, are projected as they appear on a modern star map, and the pathway of the pole indicated, it will be found that the Dragon, when Al Thuban was the pole star, rotated on a point which, in the Ballutheron example (regarded as an emblematic representation of the constellation) would be where the blunted end of the "sceptre" traverses under the tail.

If, on the other hand, the pole is located midway between the two constellations, then the pivotal point of the Dragon will be very near the central circle on the Garioch example; but it will also be the point on which the entire figure, both serpent and "sceptre", revolve, the serpent being coiled round and not merely imposed upon the movement - indicating "sceptre".

These stellar positions can be definitely dated.

The constellation of the Dragon, when the pole was in the vicinity of Al Thuban, revolved round that as a centre, (just as the spoke of a wheel revolves with one end on the hub and the other on the periphery) some six thousand years ago, when the angle of obliquity was 27° and the Arctic Circle was in latitude 63° .

Two thousand years earlier, when the pole was passing from Hercules towards the Dragon, the latter constellation revolved round it with the pivotal point at the centre, but moving along the line of the periphery and not, as a wheel-spoke, angular to it. The angle of obliquity was then 29° and the Arctic Circle in latitude 61° .

This indicates a period when, as detailed in a subsequent chapter, the retreat of the ice-line attained its greatest velocity. It is the period when geological evidence demonstrates that the intense erosive action of ocean-borne ice sweeping down from the north gouged its way between Scandinavia and Britain to form the North Sea and lead the waters of the Atlantic into what is now the Baltic.

The consequent disruption of all settlements which may have already existed in the neighbourhood would have been inevitable. The variation in cultural influence manifest in the two examples of the writhing serpent, the one replete with the finished artistry of a highly developed technique, while the other scarcely attains to the same level, is quite in accordance with what might be anticipated. It is also in accordance with what is evidence elsewhere when similar conditions and happenings can be shown to have occurred.

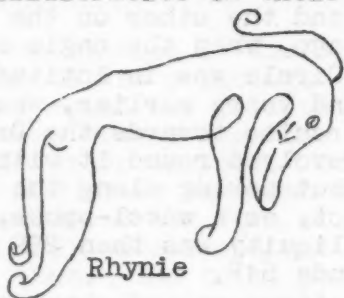
A particular instance of this is in the marked variation in form, as well as the artistic method, of the emblem usually described as "the elephant".

This emblem occurs on stones discovered at various points from Kincardineshire to Caithness. They are definitely stylistic and therefore suggestive of the later than the earlier period of the cult. They usually appear, also in association with another emblem, that of a single finned fish and on the upper part of the stone.

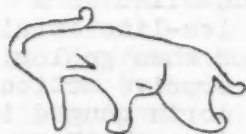
The following five sketches of representations in Stuart's work are illustrative of their varying phases.



Logie



Rhynie

Maiden
Stone

Ulbster



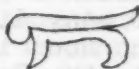
Golspie

Regarded simply as local productions, as they apparently were when first they came to light, they might very well be classed as purely imaginary grotesques all significance of which had long since faded to oblivion.

But if these stones are regarded as survivals of an ancient cult, originating, as is suggested, many thousands of years ago in that tract of country extending from the shores of the Caspian to the shores of the Black Sea, the inhabitants of which would then have been barred from extending to the south by the wall of the Caucasus, while the rigors of the glacial continued, then they present quite another phase and one definitely destructive to the present restricted estimate of man's antiquity.

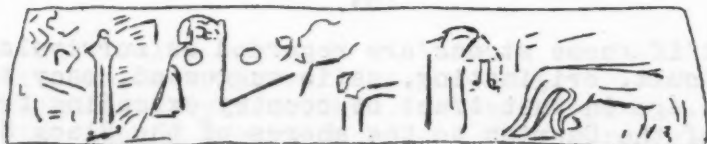
It may seem a far cry from the north-east coast of Scotland to the territory once occupied by the great, but historically almost obliterated, Hittite peoples, but it is upon two sculptured stones, discovered many years since - known as the Hamath and the Bogche stones - that traces exist of emblematic forms curiously suggestive of those on the Scottish stones.

That from the Hamath stone, still an indecipherable hieroglyph, closely approximates to "the elephant", and is accompanied by another sign frequently appearing on the Scottish stones.



The Bogche stone, when found, was weather-worn and the inscriptions rendered vague and indistinct by exposure to the atmosphere during the unnumbered centuries which had elapsed since it was first erected. It is dome-topped and the graved inscriptions run round it in a series of interlined rows.

The attached sketch was made of one of the rows, the vague indications of the figures being followed as closely as possible. It will be seen to contain indefinite, but still suggestive hints, of the "pair of spectacles" and the "elephant" emblems on the stones in Scotland.



The date when that stone was erected is, of necessity, problematical; it may always remain so; but there are reasonable grounds for asserting it was erected not less than 12,000 years ago. The inscription is indecipherable in many parts, and unreadable where it is not, but the hieroglyphs would appear to me more ancient even than other archaic Hittite inscriptions, of which it may be said only a few hieroglyphs have so far been even tentatively interpreted.

POINTS OF VIEW

— continued —

The following are excerpts from a letter from Mr. R.A. Bradley and the replies by Commander Nutter.

"There is no period in history or in mythology that does not accept the Moon in an established position prior to the creation of man. Under their many disguises the Sun is a pillar of Strength while the Moon is a pillar of Established Form in their relation to the Earth, and in most of the ancient cosmogonies to which I have had access this concept is adhered to with surprising regularity".

(Most osmological myths have inevitably been greatly distorted in the course of time and it is due to the many, often antagonistic, interpretations which can be made that they are not taken seriously by scientific investigators.

The Moon has, of course, been with us as long as history, but some of the pre-historical myths do mention the absence of the Moon - and also of the Sun).

"Follow Hoerbiger into the Land of Illusion but spare me the necessity of refuting him at every turn. I too have watched the Moon drop down into the western horizon so quickly that the Earth was plunged into deep darkness - but until now I have always regarded it as an hallucination of the senses rather than a reminder of past events or the preview of one destined to occur at

some future date. Where did the old Moon fall, and at what point of the compass did the new one make its appearance? Give me something positive in the way of evidence if you want me to give his theory serious consideration".

(The normal setting of the Moon, however sudden, would not of itself be the subject of comment in a myth unless it failed to rise again in the normal manner, therefore its mention means that it disappeared and the observation is always the preliminary to a lot of dire happenings on Earth.

Hoerbiger never stated that the Moon fell to Earth as a lump and the phenomenon is much more likely to refer to the capture of the present Moon, when it approached the Earth at terrific speed, setting up enormous tides and earthquakes (the Flood).

Conclusive evidence has yet to be found, but it will come when it is shewn that the Moon is in fact very slowly approaching the Earth).

"Hoerbiger appears to have been neither astronomer, astrologer, nor student of the ancient wisdom religions. As an astronomer his respect for cause and effect would have led him to search the heavens more diligently for some evidence of the occurrence. As an astrologer he would have been forced to fix the time of the event as prior to the birth of science..... As a student of the ancient wisdom religions he would have to acknowledge the superior age of the Moon and make the Earth the captive rather than the captor. The evidence against the Hoerbiger Theory is so overwhelmingly complete that I long ago classed it as a work of early science-fiction".

(Hoerbiger was a very successful engineer and a keen amateur astronomer (working in conjunction with a full-blown one). He was not an astrologer or a mythologist, but his estimates of dates were certainly prior to the birth of science as we know it, which is at the most 4000 years old (or should it be 400?). There is no evidence that the Moon is appreciably older than the Earth, they are both about 3000 - 4000 million years old, but the Hoerbiger Theory is only concerned with its age

as a Satellite, which is some 13000 years only.

I don't quite know what one could expect to see in the heavens concerning a planet which is now a satellite or a previous satellite which has now disintegrated.

I wish Mr. Bradley would produce some of his overwhelming evidence!)

"I would much sooner employ my time in searching for the grain of truth incorporated in a legend told Cortez by an Aztec priest: "Long, long ago a flood of water covered the valley of Mexico and drowned all humanity. So great was the flood that it drowned out the Sun and left the world in darkness. By and by the gods created a new Sun and this new Sun ruled a new age in the history of the world". Would you take it literally?

(Certainly. The flooding of Mexico is a geological fact and the whole fits in very nicely with the events when the Tertiary Satellite (the Moon's predecessor) broke up and released the Girdle Tide. The Sun was obscured by the Moon's debris before it fell and thereafter, until the present Moon was captured, the Sun reigned supreme).

"Your comments ... reveal that ... I failed to make the mechanics of the system clear ...

The mass center of the solar system is naturally inside the body of the Sun, but due to the ever-changing position of the planets this mass-center can never hold to a fixed position such as the fixed point of mass-center for the Earth and Moon. Due to the comparatively large mass of the Sun this central body will try to locate itself about the point of least disturbance, allowing the planets to make most of the minor adjustments known as perturbations. At no time does the system depart from equilibrium with respect to other members of the system itself - and there is no place for internal causation of moon capture. Such a course must "arise from outside the solar system, the result of a disintegrating star or the birth of a new star for which the system was not prepared. There is a cause and an explanation and a more-or-less discernible record of every motion (past or present) within the universe. The fault lies in our inability to read the record".

(The actual position or locus of the mass-centre of the Solar System does not affect Hoerbiger at all; any force to shift this position or locus would have to be very great and probably involve something external to the system.

Within the System any perturbation tending to put it out of equilibrium would initiate another one elsewhere in the System to bring it back. Under these conditions moon capture might well be possible).

"The Moon can approach or move farther away from the Earth without changing the location of the Earth-Moon center of mass so much as an inch. To change the location of this point the Moon must either quit the Earth or disrupt its mass by some form of disintegration. In either event there would be evidenced effect, something which Hoerbiger did not bother himself looking for. With the Moon coming closer and closer to the Earth there would of course be a corresponding increase in their gravitational attraction for each other, but this increase would be partially offset by an increase in lunar velocity. The Moon is partly responsible for the distribution of water upon the face of the Earth, but I do not have sufficient information on the subject to calculate the effects accompanying lunar involution. There would be some rise in the waters of the Equatorial Zone with consequent lowering of waters at the Polar Zones. I doubt if it would cause earthquakes of sufficient intensity to endanger life".

(The elementary mathematical theory of moments shews the first part of this to be wrong. At any time when the Earth-Moon is in equilibrium the moment of the Earth about the Mass-Centre must equal that of the Moon. Therefore, assuming that the Masses are roughly constant the ratio of the distances of their Mass-Centres to the common Mass-Centre must be constant. In other words the nearer the Moon the nearer the Mass-Centre to the Earth-Centre.

Besides its effect on the distribution of water on the Earth, the Moon causes tidal motions in the Atmosphere and the Earth itself, which is by no means a homogeneous rigid solid.

Moon-made Earthquakes become serious only during the period of capture, the latter stages of approach, when the gravitational effects of the Moon are greatly increased, and during the disintegration process).

"I see no connection between Saturn's rings and a disintegrated moon. When I say Saturn is to our Solar System what the Moon is to our Earth I am not being intentionally mystical. I just simply don't know of any other way to put it. Between Saturn and Jupiter there is a gulf in time, a gulf to which Aquarius is the Bridge and Capricorn the Landingplace. I see no reason to say more about it at this time".

(The connexion between Saturn's Rings and a disintegrated moon is simply that they are the debris of (probably) two disintegrated moons. This is scientific fact and nothing to do with Hoerbiger. I will leave the consideration of the scientific significance of Aquarius and Capricorn to those more learned in mythology than me).

"I am in complete agreement when you say that the Moon did NOT originate in the Earth - but are you sure that the Earth did not originate in the Moon?"

(Quite sure. The same objections apply, with the added one that the Earth must have been a mighty big Baby. A cuckoo in the nest perhaps?)

"..... Hoerbiger was extremely vague as to the date of his lunar exchange. This makes it very convenient for ... his followers. If it is proved that it could not have taken place any time during the past million years they simply move it back a safe distance and start all over again"

However, as information, all the ancient wisdom religions make the moon older than the earth and credit it with providing the conditions to make vegetation a possibility. In other words - there is an almost continuous record of the moon's presence in the earth's orbit from the beginning of the earth's physical formation ... all the records I have so far uncovered show the same moon we now see and they give plenty of reasons"

(The dates of prehistoric events earlier than those calculable by tree-ring analysis and similar methods cannot exactly be determined. Hoerbiger's followers are as keen as you are to bring these dates within small limits. The important ones so far as the Hoerbiger Theory is concerned are those of the Tertiary Satellite's disintegration and the Capture of the present Moon.

Geological and Calendrical evidence shew that the capture occurred within the last 15000 years, probably some 13000 years ago. The date of the former is not so certain, but it lies between 600,000 and 22,000 years ago. Both dates are well within racial memory even though they are pre-historic.

If the Tiahuanaco ruins can be dated by radio-carbon decay they will pinpoint the latter date.

I agree that for most of its life the Earth has had a Moon, but Hoerbiger contends that it has not always been the SAME moon. The presence of these Moons has, I agree, made life possible on Earth by shielding the Earth from a large proportion of the meteorites and cosmic rays which would otherwise have made this difficult).

"Just what force ... acted upon the newly forming Earth to keep its mass in a state of flux so that its gradual solidification would produce layers and cross-currents of divers substances while it went through the gaseous to the liquid and then into the solid state in which historians found it? If this was not a lunar function, what was it? The Sun and planets could lend some assistance in the process, but without the moon there would be no earth as we know it today. Why do we find gold and silver lodes drawn out into veins instead of lumped into one place, as would happen if the earth's mass had not been subjected to a twisting motion of some satellite? Why do we find mountains in a chain formation rather than just pushed up here and there as they would be had they been the result of internal explosions and upheavels? Why do we find the entire surface of the earth twisted, broken and folded together..? And if the first moon had such a close affinity for the

earth's mass - where would we go to find another....?

(Phew! In other words, what caused stratification of the Earth's crust, the formation of the mountain ranges and the various foldings and faults in the Earth's strata? Whence is the next moon arriving?

The answers given to the first question given by Hoerbiger were so reasonable that they roused my first interest in the Hoerbiger Theory. The formation of the Archaean Ranges, which form the platform of most of the North-South modern mountain ranges were of course inherent to the original shrinkage when the Earth's crust solidified. Practically all the more recent mountain chains, I agree, are the outcome of satellitic influence and much of the stratification and folding too, but very little of these orogenetic processes are due to the present moon. Likewise satellitic influence accounts for some of the mineral lodes, although their original distribution lies outside the Hoerbiger Theory.

I do not know whence the next Satellite will come from - or if there will be another. I shall have to await my nth reincarnation from now to find out).

"The Hoerbiger satellites will never pull the Hoerbiger theory into anything other than a soggy mass out of which there will be very little to rescue or preserve. Since he carved it out of a block of ice to begin with - allow me to suggest that it be placed back on ice and left there".

(Something to agree with at last - ICE. Ice is off from the Moon Capture point of view and its absence simplifies things a lot. Its only mourners will be mythologists.

There IS a lot of ice covering the Major Planets - and it accounts largely for their low density - but there is no evidence of its existence on any of the Earth's satellites).

Final Note by Editor. I must state that the accusation against Hoerbiger as to vagueness in the date of the Lunar capture cannot be maintained. On the contrary he was most specific as to the possible date, with a nominal plus or minus margin of some 1500 years.

S
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As to the breakdown of the Tertiary Satellite, the margin between 600,000 and 22,000 years may seem large to those unacquainted with geology, but is in actual fact very small in geological time which is normally reckoned down to the nearest five million years. I feel that in this argument Mr. Bradley may have, to some extent, confused personal disapproval with scientific evidence.

I may also mention that there is nothing in the records of the ancient mystery religions available in Europe which would in any way contradict the Hoerbiger Theory. In fact such evidence as there is may be taken as being favourable to it.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mr. Robert A. Bradley together with his wife Marion Bradley, of Rochester, Texas, are staunch upholders of the romantic tradition in literature. Mrs. Bradley has recently published not only a romantic novel but has also edited a collection of Gothic Tales, ranging from Fiona MacCloud to Swinburne. It is of interest to observe that the United States is returning more and more to the outlook of the Celtic story tellers, as opposed to the somewhat down to earth realism of the last few years.

Commander E.H. Nutter has spent his working life as an engineer in the Royal Navy, and approaches the subject from an eminently practical and straightforward point of view. He is the leading technical authority on the Hoerbiger Theory in England today.

Mr. L.C. Suggars is an electrical engineer of many years experience and also an amateur astronomer of standing, having been President of the Coventry Astronomical Society. He may be said to be completely au fait with the astronomical implications of the Hoerbiger Theory and their relationship to modern research.

Note: In the September issue the price for Vol 2 of Ages in Chaos by Velikovsky, was given as \$3.04 instead of \$3.40. We regret the error.

WHAT TO BUY

Moons, Myths and Man, H.S. Bellamy	17/- or \$2.60
The Atlantis Myth, H.S. Bellamy	11/3 or \$1.70
In the Beginning God, H.S. Bellamy	9/3 or \$1.50
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